THE BOMBAY GAZE

. 33. WEDNESDAY JANUARY 9, 1822.

or Passage to Liverpool

THE FAST SAILING

BOMBAY BUILT SHIP

Milford,

Richard Horwood

COMMANDER,

BURTHEN 655 TONS.

HAS Excellent accommodations for Passengers, and carries a Surgeon will sail between the 20th and 25th Instant. For particulars apply to Captain *Horwood*, or at the Office of *Hormajee Bomanjee*. where a plan of the accommodations may be seen.

Bombay 9th January. 1822.

NOTICE.

By C. UPTON Esq. Commissioner of His Majesty's Navy &c. &c. &c. Trincomalie

WHEREAS. doubts have existed and some inconveniencies has arisen in India, China, & parts, adjacent from its not being fully understood, how Payment would be made of Bills drawn by the, Order, of the Captains and Commanders, of his Majesty's Ships and Vessels of War, for Supplies of Provision, Stores, or other necessary's for the use of His Majesty's Ships, such Bills being drawn upon the Naval Store Keeper, Naval Officer or Agent for Contingences for Victualling His Majesty's Ships, those Officers residing at Trincomalie, where but few persons have Commercial Agents.

Public Notice, is hereby given that with the concurrence of His Excellency the Commander in Chief of his Majesty's Ships and Vessels of War, employed in the Indian Seas and those adjacent, I have entered into an agreement with Messrs. Parry and Dare at Madras, who will pay all such Bills, bearing the approval of the Commander in Chief, or Commissioner of His Majesty's Navy for the time being. For which purpose the said Bills must be drawn according o the forms annexed and be forwarded to this place, whence they will immediately be transmitted to Messrs. Parry and Dare at Madras, to be paid there out of Monies specially provided for that purpose, to such Person or Persons as the Parties may authorize to receive Payment.

Given under my hand at His Majesty's Naval Yard Trincomalie this 8th day of March, 1819.

CLOTWORTHY UPTON,
Capt. R. N.
Commissioner His Majesty's Navy.

Bombay, February 28th 1821.

(FORM OF VOUCHER FOR SUPPLY OF NAVAL STORES.)

Prescribed by the LXVI Article of the General Instructions for Commissioners and Officers of His Majesty's Foreign Yards.

Stores proposed to be purchased.		How long the Stores proposed to be purchased and the remains are computed to last.	Whether the time they are computed to last be calculated according to the usual rate of expenditure or with a view to any or what extraordinary expenditure.	Whether demands have been made for the Stores proposed to be purchased at Trincomalie.	Why not demanded at Trincomalie.
Species.	Quantity.	Remains on charge.	Quantity so demanded	When demanded.	

CAPTAIN.
FIRST LIEUTENANT.
MASTER.
BOATSWAIN, OR
CARPENTER.

These are to Certify the Commissioners of his Majesty's Navy, that the several quantities of Naval Stores as are specified in the subjoined Bill of Sales were received in kind on board his Majesty's.

being purchased from Mr.

and we do further certify that these Naval Stores were obtained o
terms that could be pr
Government without fave
one at
were good and fit for his M
were actually and urgently
of the said ship, and that they
months reckoning from t
of 182 being the day
Stores so purchased were receive
Given under our hands on board
this day of 182 a
CAPTAIN
1ST LIEUT
MASTER.

I do hereby Certify that I gave this for the purchase of the Naval Stores spe in the subjoined Bill of Sales.

CAPTAIN

I do hereby Certify that the Quantity of N val Stores expressed in the subjoined Bill Sales have been duly entered in the Log Boo of his Majesty's this day of 182

MASTER.

The Commissioners of his Majesty's Navy Dr. to Mr. for the undermentioned Naval Stores purchased for the use of his Majesty's Ship.

Quality of Stores.	Quantity of Measurement or Weight.	At what rate purchased.	Rupees or Dollars

MERCHANT.

I do hereby certify to have received into my charge as of his Majesty's in kind all the Naval Stores as are specified in the above Bill of Sales and that they are duly entered in my supply Books.

BOATSWAIN,
OR
CARPENTER.

EXCHANGE at Spanish Dollars for one hundred Star Pagodas
Spanish Dollars his Majesty's
at this day of 182
At thirty days sight of this my Bill of Exchange (of the same tenor and date not being paid) please to pay to or order the sum of Star Pagodas Fanams and Cash being the amount of Purchases made by my order at for the use of his Majesty's under my command for and upon the behalf of the Commissioners for the Navy, being for Naval Stores as are expressed in the preceding Bill of Sales.

To CAPTAIN

NAVAL OFFICER,
Trincomalie.

These are to certify, that the prices charged for the Naval Stores as are expressed in the

…asonable
…hen they
…Exchange
…e most fa-
…hen it was

…e rate of Exchange
…s correct and the
…of respectability and
…ging what they have

…HE CUSTOMS.

…that his Majesty's service
…the above sum.

1ST LIEUTENANT.
MASTER.

…is Bill and believe the rate of
…correctly stated.

COMMISSIONER.

…oucher for Victualling Supplies.)

…tify that his Majesty's Ship
…mander was Completed to
…all Species of Provisions and with
…r her Complement of Men at on
… of 182 and that the remains on
…his day of 182 are as follows, viz

	Beef,	Pieces of (8 lbs) each.
	Pork,	Pieces of (4 lbs) each.
	Suet,	Pounds
	Bread,	Pounds
	Flour,	Pounds
	Pease,	Pounds
as Oat-meal.	Rice,	Pounds
	Sugar,	Pounds
	Sugar, as B. &C	Pounds
	Kismisses,	Pounds
	Tea,	Pounds
	Wine,	Gallons
	Arrack,	Gallons
	Vinegar,	Gallons
	Tobacco.	Pounds

Dated on board His Majesty's Ship at this day of 182

PURSER.

By Esq. Captain of His Majesty's Ship Judging it to be necessary for the good of the Service that His Majesty's Ship under my command should be completed with Provisions (of the Species hereafter mentioned) and Tobacco to Months (including her present remains) for her complement of men, you are therefore hereby required & directed to purchase the following quantity of Provisions to complete her to that period taking care to do it with the best advantage to the Crown and to procure the necessary Vouchers for such Purchase, viz.

Given under my Hand on board His Majesty's Ship at this day of 182

To CAPTAIN.

Purser of his Majesty's Ship.

I hereby Certify that the quantity of Provisions ordered to purchased as stated in the other side hereof is entered in the Log Book of His Majesty's Ship dated on board the said Ship at this day of 182

MASTER.

Received of at the following Provisions for the use of His Majesty's Ship being purchased per Order of Esq. her Commander dated of 181 viz.

Which are all good in kind fit for His Majesty's Service, and for which I have signed Triplicate receipts of the same tenor this day of 182

PURSER.

These are to certify the Commissioners for Victualling his Majesty's Navy that the quantities of Provisions as above specified in the receipt signed by Mr. Purser of his Majesty's ship were actually received on board that ship in kind being purchased from Mr. and that the said provisions were all good in kind fit for his Majesty's service and do complete the Victualling for her complement of men of the Species there mentioned to Months from the day of 182 when the Order was given for the purchase, and we further certify that the several Species and quantities of Provisions abovementioned have been duly entered in the Log Book of his Majesty's said ship the day they were respectively received on board.

Given under our Hands on board the said Ship at this day of 181

{ SENIOR LIEUTENANT.

CAPTAIN.

MASTER.

Mr. Purser of his Majesty's ship brought of this day of 182 [The Articles purchased and prices to be here stated.]

Received from Mr. Purser of His Majesty's Ship a set of Bills on Esq. Agent for Contingencies of Victualling H. M. Navy Trincomalie, for being the full Amount of the above Bill for Provisions supplied to His Majesty's Ship at the Exchange specified in the said Bill and which set of Bills are Certified by Captain. as having been drawn by his Order

Given at this day of 182

Merchant who supplied to sign.

These are to certify the Commissioners for Victualling his Majesty's Navy that the above quantities of provisions were actually required for the use of his Majesty's ship

FIRST LIEUT. MASTER. PURSER.

These are to Certify that the Prices charged in the aforegoing Bill for Provisions are as reasonable as the same could be obtained for

} MERCHANTS.

EXCHANGE for his Majesty's ship at this day of 182

SIR,

At thirty days sight of this my Bill of Exchange (the same tenor and date not being paid) please to pay to or order the sum of being the amount of purchase made at for the use of his Majesty's ship for and on behalf of his Majesty's Government for provisions as within mentioned in the accompanying Voucher.

I am Sir,

Your obedient humble Servant.

PURSER.

To

Esq.

Agent of Contingencies

for Victualling his Majesty's Navy Trincomalie.

I hereby Certify that the above Bills were drawn for the Service mentioned and by my Order.

CAPTAIN.

These are to Certify that the Ra… change at is as specified at t… ning of the above Bill is the most favo… can be obtained at this time.

{ PRINC…
{ MERC…

These are to Certify that the rat… change mentioned in the above Bill is … and that the Two Merchants are pers… respectability and considered capable of … ing what they have certified.

COLLECTOR OF CUSTOMS

Baxter & Co

HAVE RECIEVED FOR SALE
ON COMMISSION.

AN Elegant Tilbury Dennett, by Powell of Bond Street, with Patent Axle and Harness, quite new, price Rs. 1500.

Bombay 9th January 1822.

Baxter & Co.

WILL SELL BY AUCTION
On Thursday next
A Variety of

BOOKS,

A GRAND Pianoforte, with sundry other Furniture, several Dozens English Claret, Cyder, Perry, and Pale Ale, and a few Boxes China Hams fit for immediate use. At noon will be sold a Commodious Buggy, several Saddle and Buggy Horses, &c. &c.

B. & Co. have received for sale several Firkins and half Do. of prime Salmon, which will be disposed of on reasonable terms.

Bombay, January 9th 1822.

Kempt & Co.

WILL SELL
BY PUBLIC AUCTION
On Tuesday the 15th and Friday the 18th Instant,
AT THE
COURT HOUSE.

THE Household property, of the Late Recorder, *the Hon'ble Sir W. D. Evans* (deceased.)

Consisting of Plate, China, Glass ware, Cots, Tables, Chairs &c. a very handsome Coach and Chariot, with opening Tops (Europe built nearly new) Horses and Harness. Also old Madeira in Pipe, and bottle, Claret, Port, Champaign, and some Excellent Hodgson's Pale Ale.

N. B.—The Carriages will be sold at 12 o'Clock of the first day's sale, *if not previously disposed of by private contract.* The Wine sale will commence at 12 o'Clock of the 18th Instant.

Bombay 9th January 1822.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 28 June, 2017

Kempt & Co.

VE OPENED THIS MORNING
FOR SALE
ON COMMISSION
FEW Commercally Tippets, long black and white speckled, long hite, and short do. also a few yards of rimming.

Bombay, 9th January 1822.

Kempt & Co.

WILL SELL
BY PUBLIC AUCTION

On the 5th Feb. next and following days,

THE valuable Library of the late Recorder, the Hon'ble Sir Wm. David Evans, deceased.—Catalogues are in the press.

Bombay, 9th January 1822.

Kempt & Co.

HAVE FOR PRIVATE SALE,

A SILVER Pocket Chronometer in a box, by BARRAUD, and selected for a gentleman (now deceased) by the well known Captain Horsburgh.

ALSO

A very elegant 8 day French Clock; and a small Mahogany Medicine Chest, complete.

Bombay, 9th January 1822.

Kempt & Co.

HAVE for sale, a silver Breakfast and Dinner Set, packs in two Iron bound Chests; made by Hamilton and Co. of Calcutta, and may be had on moderate terms. Also an upright Grand Piano, has been 7 years in this country.

Bombay 9th January 1822.

Advertisement.

SEVERAL Beema and Java Poneys, just imported per Brig Countess of Loudon, to be disposed of, apply to Captain *Henning* on the Esplanade, or at the Office of *Hormajee Bomanjee.*

Bombay 9th January 1822.

TWENTY SIXTH

Calcutta Lottery.

A FURTHER supply of Tickets on sale at the Office of Messrs. *Mackintosh* and *Hamilton*, Price Rs. 120 each.

Bombay 9th January 1822.

For Freight or Passage

TO THE
CAPE OF GOOD HOPE AND ENGLAND,
THE GOOD & FAST SAILING SHIP
THE

Partridge

OF 516 TONS
Intended to leave in January.
AND CARRY A SURGEON.
APPLY TO
Messrs. Baxter and Co.

THIS Ship has excellent accommodations for Passengers, having a poop, and has been fitted up expressly between decks; and, if required, will take up Passengers on the Malabar Coast.

Bombay, 9th January 1822.

THE
Bombay Almanac
AND MEMORANDUM BOOK.
FOR THE YEAR 1822
IS READY FOR SALE
AT THE

Gazette Office,

PRICE TWO RUPEES
Bombay 9th January 1822.

GENERAL ORDERS.

By the Honorable the Governor in Council.

BOMBAY CASTLE, 24TH DEC. 1821.

CAPTAIN MANSON of the Artillery to receive charge of the Agency for the manufacture of Gun Powder, and his appointment to that situation to take effect from the date of Dr. Christie's departure.

31st Dec. 1821.

The Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following promotion.

Bombay European Regiment.

Lieutenant Charles Ovans to be Captain, and Ensign Frederick Cox to be Lieutenant, Vice Brough deceased,—Date of appointment 17th December 1821.

1st January 1822.

Lieutenant Thomas Bell of the 1st Battalion 5th Regiment of the N. I. appointed to the command of the Escort attached to the Political Agent in Kattywar.

By Order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
J. HENDERSON
Sec. to Govt.

BOMBAY.

ARRIVALS.—January 1, Major P. DeLamotte, 3d Regt. Cavalry from Kaira.

2. Assi. Surg. J. T. Conran, 5th Regt. Light Cavalry from Sholapoor.

Do. Lieut. W. C. Freeman, 1st | 1st Regt. from Poonah.

Do. Lieut. H. C. Malet, P. A. H. from Poonah.

Do. Capt. Morse, from Bancoote,

5. Major Mudford, 21 | 11th Regt. from Poonah.

Do. Capt. J. W. Falconer, Fort Adjt. from Tannah.

Do. Lieut. Chas. Mathison, from Aurungabad.

7. Lieut. Sutherland, 1st | 7th Regt. from Bheendy.

Do. Ensign Thackthwaite, 1st | 7th Regt. from do.

Do
Sholap
DEP
Regt. B
Do. Li
7. Capt.
Do. Lieu
Do. Ma
to Europe.

GOVERN
WEDNESD
Last Remittable Note
Earlier Ditto, - -
New loan Acknowledgme

COURSE OF
9 Months sight on London,
30 Days — on Calcutta— 11
30 Days — on Madras — 103
8 Days — on Surat — 101½
8 Days — on Poonah — 104½
8 Days —Ahmedabad Antnee 11
8 Days ——————Sicca 96
8 Days — Brodera — 93
Price of Dollars — — 2

NOTICE TO CORRESPO

We regret that particular circumst occurred, to prevent the insertion of of Amicus, this week. He will probab allowances for the omission, in the di occasioned by the lamented death of th Editor of this paper, and the absence Compositors during the Christmas week.

THE GAZETTE

WEDNESDAY 9TH JANUARY, 1822.

A report has been for some days current, of a considerable English force having taken possession of Alexandria; the foundation of which, will be found in our extracts from the Bombay Courier of Saturday last. We are inclined to doubt the truth of this statement, from the fact of a Gentleman having left Tubrees, at a date subsequent to that, of the letter giving the intelligence, and who had heard no rumour of such an event: we are also at a loss to account for the object of such a proceeding, on the part of the English Government, considering the distance of Alexandria, from any point at which our Troops could act in the war expected to take place between the Russians and the Porte. Having been favored with the loan of a few Francfort Journals, of the early part of July, we extract from them some particulars of the state of the Greek insurrection, which appears to be carried on with great animosity on their part, and to be met with corresponding cruelty by the Turks. The ignominious death of the Patriarch of the Greek Church, could not fail to exasperate a people so peculiarly tenacious of their religious feelings as the Russians are, and whilst ignorant of the stated cause of the departure of Baron de Strogonoff, the Russian Ambassador, from Constantinople, we are prepared to expect that the interference of Russia is excused, on the plea of the persecution of their Church. In such an event the other powers of Europe cannot tamely acquiesce, and permit Russia to aggrandise her already overgrown Territory at the expence of Turkey; what the conduct of each

…re,
…nd,
…occa-

…irst Ses-
…ear 1822
…on Esquire,
…he following
…ompose the

…Foreman
…ington,
… Bruce,
… Riddock,
…D. Beaty,
…ns. Forbes,
… G. Gardiner,
… Lawrence,
…W. G. Bird,
G. A. Prinsep,
R. Morgan, Esquires.

… appropriate charge from
… he recapitulated the cases
…ht before them, the Grand
… we understand have adjourn-
…ng at 10 o'Clock.
… to learn that the cases are not
…of a very heinous nature, there
…wever, of an assault with an at-
…der; no Bills have yet been pre-

…Hughes Esq. was sworn in as Sheriff of
…for the present year.

…e requested to state that the Performance
… Theatre, of the two Farces, as adver-
… for monday next, in the Courier of last
…rday, is unavoidably postponed till further
…ice.

On New year's Day, the Governor entertained the Officers of His Majesty's and the Hon'ble Company's Service, and the principal families in the Island, at a Ball and Supper at Parell.

We need hardly describe the satisfaction that appeared to reign throughout; this party differed in some respects, from those we have lately witnessed, in a superb display of fire works, to which the Company adjourned, after dancing; the local capabilities of the situation are admirably adapted for this species of entertainment. The surrounding hills, covered with wood, were occasionally brilliantly illuminated by blue lights, which produced a very beautiful and picturesque effect, as they appeared through the foliage; the flights of rockets and serpents were on a superior scale, and among the novelties of the evening were four Chinese drums, a species of fire work, which we believe, is unrivalled in beauty by the pyrotechnics of Europe; Unfortunately however they had received some injury from damp or other causes, and did not succeed so perfectly as could have been wished. The Company were then ushered to a suite of Tents where an elegant and substantial supper had been provided, with a profusion of every delicacy that was procurable. After supper, Dancing was resumed and was kept up with spirit to a late hour.

Among the Company we observed his Excellency the Conde de Rio Pardo, and his suite, and several Natives of rank, Vakeels to this Government; for the Mahomedan portion of the latter, an elegant supper was laid out, which abounded in every thing that they consider agreeable.

A letter from Tabriz dated the 10th or 16th Sept. says "We have this morning received papers from Tiflis announcing the death of Bonaparte, * * ——likewise that Lord Exmouth had taken possession of Alexandria with a large British force—We had papers about 20 days ago mentioning that 14,000 troops had arrived at Malta, but it was not known for what purpose * * this likewise accounts for our not having received any direct intelligence from Constantinople for so many months.

If the above intelligence be true the writer must have made a mistake in the date of his letter by a month at the least. Lord Exmouth was in England on the 6th July, living as a private country gentleman, and could not have taken Alexandria with a large force in time to allow of its being known at Tabriz on the 10th Sept. There are however good grounds for believing there is a mistake in the date of this letter. It refers to another letter written about a month previous and sent by a gentleman who left the city of Tabriz on the 2d of Sept. and did not quit the province till the 16th. A letter from the same writer dated 24th Sept. makes no mention of the affair of Alexandria, and the death of Bonaparte was not known at Bushire till the beginning of November. Admitting therefore that the date is erroneous, it is just possible that Lord Exmouth may have been dispatched in a fast sailing ship for a coup de main on Alexandria with such troops as could be spared from Malta and the Ionian Islands. We are informed, however, that other letters from Tabriz dated late in October are silent on the subject of this intelligence.

By the late arrivals from China we learn that the unfortunate American who had been the cause of the death of a Chinese woman, had been executed by the Chinese government. We have been kindly favoured with the following plain statement of the whole transaction, & as we place great reliance on its accuracy in all essential points, we give it without further comments.

"Sept. 23d A Chinese woman was killed alongside of the American ship Amelia (supposed) by one of the seamen of that ship to whom she had been selling liquor and under the idea that she was cheating him, he (it is said) threw the jar at her which fractured her skull and caused immediate death. The body was exposed on the bank of the river, & after a deputation of Mandarines had held an investigation or inquiry over it, a demand immediately followed, that the man should be delivered up, to be tried by the Chinese law at Canton. The demand was stoutly refused by the Americans; who then declared that if the man was taken out of the ship by the Chinese government, the American flag would be struck and the ship abandoned, and it would become a national business. The ship after this fired a great gun every evening, & kept her colours always out, both night and day. A body of Americans tried the man and he was found not guilty; but notwithstanding the decision, they kept the poor man a constant prisoner, and in irons. On the 4th of Oct., by agreement, the principal Mandarine of the district, accompanied by the Hong merchants & linguists repaired on board the Amelia to investigate the business further: he refused, however, to receive evidence from any American or European, but after extorting what they said was the truth from a poor man who unfortunately saw some part of the business, he concluded by making a peremptory demand, that the man should be delivered up to him. The Americans' answer was the same as before viz. that the ship would be abandoned. The Mandarine seemed greatly surprized at this; and it appeared that through the stupidity of the linguists a proper understanding between the parties had not been effected, but the mandarine had been led to believe that it was a matter of course the man would have been given up. He at length got in a great passion, and ordered the Hong Merchants and linguist into his boat, *both in chains!* After this, the Americans visibly fell off daily in their great professions of what they would do sooner than submit to the indelible disgrace that their character would suffer by delivering up one of their countrymen to the Chinese; and the poor man must have felt warned of what was to follow, when they left off firing the gun in the evening, and ceased to keep up their flag. In short, all their trade having been stopped by the Chinese, and having large funds in their hands, and no head to look to, every one began to feel the impulse of his own interest. So that they became much disunited, and it ended in their allowing the Chinese to proceed to the ship, and take away the poor fellow, under an assurance that no molestation should occur on the part of the Americans during the business; and this was effected to the perfect satisfaction of the Chinese, and as they acknowledged even to their surprise.

The man was removed from the ship to Canton on the 24th October, after suffering worse than many deaths, from the horrid suspense during nearly a month that he was kept in close confinement on ship-board, and he had become a perfect skeleton when the Chinese got him. After the first day of his reaching Canton no American or European was allowed to see him, and the only anxiety manifested about his fate, was by Englishmen, & not by Americans, who latterly evinced the greatest apathy and unconcern in the business.

A body of English gentlemen made application to be admitted at the trial, which was peremptorily refused by the Mandarines. About the third day after his arrival in Canton, the final trial took place before the principal Mandarines, who were Chief Magistrates, or heads of police of different districts; it lasted about an hour and a half in a large house called the Consoo House quite near to the European factories. One gentleman, it is said, got behind the guards for a moment and saw the poor fellow before his judges upon his knees, and apparently under torture, but I could not ascertain who the gentleman was. It is certain, the man persisted in his innocence most strongly from first to last, but during that fatal hour and a half, the linguist afterwards said, that he acknowleged his being guilty; however, it seemed that the Mandarines kept their decision a secret for all the Hong Merchants appeared in full hopes that the prisoner would be released in the morning, which hopes were most effectually realised, for at six o'clock A. M. he was crucified, or tortured to death by tightening the cords which fastened him to the cross, commencing at the extremities, then the body, and finally by that which bound the neck or throat. The Americans were informed that the body of their countryman was ready for interment, and that they might take it away, which they did;

manner in which it had been dis- by the cords during the time of was so shocking, that the Ame- one could look at it.

was much respected in the ship, a widow and family in Boston: that he not born in the United

---

h Captain John Thacker, will ail on the morning of the 15th d letters will be received at the office ee Cowajee Sett, till the evening of the tant.

(Bombay Courier)

FROM THE FRANCFORT JOURNALS.

PARIS 2D JULY 1821.

The *constitutionel* announces, without date nor from whence it obtains its information that the Divan having refused to answer categorically to a note given in by the Russian Ambassador, the latter had quitted Constantinople.

CONSTANTINOPLE,—28TH MAY.

The greater part of the Foreign Ministers, even that of England have recognised, with more or less reserve, that the Sublime Porte, had the right to place under embargo all vessels passing the Dardanelles. The Russian Minister, on the contrary has protested, principally against the prohibition to export grain from the Black Sea, as being in violation of Treaties, the object of this measure is to prevent the supply of the grains of Odessa to the insurgents of the Archipelago and in the Morea.

The Turkish Squadron destined for the Archipelago, sailed on the 19th. It consists of one 80 Gun Ship, 3 Frigates, and 2 Sloops, two other Ships, one of 86, and another of 76 Guns are about to join them.

Emmanuel Danesi was still alive on the 25th but had been removed to more rigorous confinement. His associates, the brothers Apostolo Papa, and M. Costanda, had taken refuge in the Russian factory, and had subsequently embarked. Three Ships under the Russian Flag, with emigrants on board had passed opposite the Bujukdéré; which had highly exasperated the Turks.

In a Divan held on the 5th Instant, an important resolution was determined on unanimously, by which the Janissaries will in future be represented in the Divan by three members selected from that body: This measure, probably decisive of the safety of the Ottoman Empire was by the advice of Yusuf-Aga chief of the Janissaries, whose fidelity and prudence are well known. This experienced old man, represented that this was the only means to attach the Janissaries to the interests of the Porte, and to prevent distrust.

In the first subsequent council held on the 19th the three deputies assisted, It was resolved to organize the Ottoman forces upon the European system. The representative of the Janissaries, only proposed two conditions for this plan, which have been accepted; the first, that the uniform of the Troops should not be altered, and the other that the odious name of *Nizam Djedib* should be avoided, which cost the excellent Selim his life. The arrangement has already commenced, and it likely to form an epoch in the Turkish Army.

It was also agitated at the same time what line of conduct should be pursued with respect to the insurrection in the Morea, and towards the Greeks generally; the new Patriach, had been called to give his opinion, and the calm dignity with which the Prelate spoke made a very great impression.

The Porte has adopted another measure, which may prove unfortunate for its interests It has directed the Barbary powers to unite their fleets to that of the Grand Signor, with every vessel that they can equip. The orde dispatched to these powers contains every thing that can excite them to fanaticism and rapacity. The British Ambassador has already declared that his court can never sanction that the Ships of the Barbary powers should enter the Ionian Seas, and that all the Ports of the Ionian Isles would be shut against them.

Lord Strangford had his first audience with the Grand Visier on the 18th, and with the Grand Signor on the 22d. In the latter, different marks of distinction which were never before shewn, were bestowed, and some particulars were suppressed in the ceremonial which were before considered degrading. On ordinary occasions, it has been the custom when ministers entered the center gate of the Seraglio that they were obliged to alight and they were invited to sit on a bench appropriated to the Imperial Executioner and his attendants, where they were generally obliged to wait an hour before being introduced into the second court, but Lord Strangford passed this bench and was not at all detained; the Grand Signor himself replied to His Excellency, it has always before been the etiquette for the Grand Visier to make these communications. The Ambassador presented to the Grand Signor, on other part of his Sovereign a poignard studded with brilliants, valued at 50,000 piastres. The Sultan gave the Ambassador 5 horses valued at 5000 Piastres and their trappings were estimated at 15000.

The Agent of Lloyds at Smyrna writes as follows under date 17th May.

We wrote you on the 3d instant, a few days after, the local authorities laid an embargo upon all the merchant Ships in this port, in consequence of the appearance of a great number of armed vessels at the entrance of the Gulf, and before Scio, belonging to those Islands of the Archipelago which have revolted against the Turks.

They did not attempt to enter this Bay and we think they will not dare to do so. The Castle at the entrance has been put in a state of defence.

Many Turkish Ships have been captured and the crews massacred; which has greatly irritated the Turks who are here.

The Greeks have not in the least molested or insulted Ships carrying the European Flag and we have not yet heard of any pirates in these seas; two of his Majesty's Ships have been here two days, and others are also expected from Malta, so the English have nothing to fear; today, the town is more tranquil and it is thought the embargo will be taken off in two or three days.

From Nuremburg, the 1st July.

This day our Gazett publishes the following article of the affairs in Moldavia and Wallachia.

When Y... ents which ... uediately sent ... he command ... establish order a... who had formerly ... sian service arrived ... sey, and published ... proclamation.

They have not heard ... committed by the Greek...

"The Seraskier had ... thing since the occupatio... small isolated body of Tur... ed as far as Bacen, did no... his forces, and the battle ... place between one of these ... Greeks; but the result has been ... the inhabitants, the greater p... have lost their property. the acco... issue of this battle are very differ... give the victory to the Turks, a... to the Greeks. It is however ver... that the Greeks have lost more men ... Turks; the former had 20 killed, and a ... number wounded, while the Turks ha... 5 killed and 20 wounded. The fire which ... sumed the city is imputed to the Greeks ... set fire to the convent of St. Jacques where t... Turks were shut up, from which place th... flames spread. The Turks of Moldavia have ... abandoned the project of attempting a counter ... revolution; the Greeks having discovered arms ... and other means of defence which they had ... hidden for this purpose at Bottachan, have ... taken possesion of them. They pretend to say ... that 2000 Greeks have lately arrived at ... Jassy; if this is true, the number of Greek ... troops in Moldavia amount to 36thousand men.

Prince Ypsilantis Proclamation to the Greeks

Brothers and compatriots of Jassy, and all Moldavia! the riots which have taken place since I left this province, have come to my knowledge. I therefore send Prince Catacuzene General of the army, with full powers to conduct the affairs of our country in this Province and to re-establish order. May this Prince supply my place among you; obey him, and join in all the enterprises he may form, to gain this end. Given at the Greek head quarters at Tergowischt on the 18th May 1821.

ALEXANDER YPSILANTI.

Proclamation of Prince Catacuzene, to the Regencies of Moldavia.

The Greek army that is in this province has informed me of the damage done partly by the Turks and partly by the Greeks, who separating from their principal corps, have behaved with excesses in different places. This news has afflicted me very much, & obliges me to return to you to collect the dispersed Greeks, and to prevent them from further injuring the inhabitants and to protect the latter against the invasion of the Turks. I now make known my mission to the Regency by these presents, that it may employ the means in its power to re-establish that peace which they formerly enjoyed. My Corps will not disturb the inhabitants, it will not demand articles which are not absolutely necessary for the maintenance of the men and horses; and to avoid one inhabitant being more charged than another, each will submit to the requisition of the Regency.

e published

ACUZENE
LIAN,

JUNE.

dst of alarms the
merous patroles of
rade the streets, the
blished in their quar-
esterday, the meetings
more numerous, the
armed; they fear, and
nemies of the new order of
ntage of a moment of negli-
ir designs. Yesterday the
gitated the meeting was
of the King, one of the ora-
applauded, when he said that
the slightest infraction of the
his oath. In the morning,
eft the Palace, he was certainly
r, as he was stopped on passing
; they seized the correspondence
ntained many letters for Merino;
ome persons pretend were to en-
e latter to organise a movement for
5th of next mouth, that by the time
ortes will be dissolved, the counter re-
tion will be prepared in Madrid and in the
vinces: that the same invitation had been
de to the Duke de L'Infantado, who was at
uadalajara with 60 of the ex-body guards
hat these movements should take place at
Signuza, Cuenca, &c.

As soon as the arrest of the Courier was known to the authorities, measures of precaution were taken; all the troops were ordered under arms and were ready to go where they should be ordered. As all had been done secretly, the inhabitants were greatly astonished to see patrole upon patrole, every one asking the news and no one able to give an answer. In the mean while, these imposing measures excited fears and they suspected the worst. Every one ran to arm himself and a mob collected at the Porte du Sol': this agitation continued all the afternoon; in the evening the meeting of the Fontana club was numerously attended and they learned that the King had sent an order to the Minister of the Interior to dismiss three of the Ministers and the Captain General; the Minister refused to counter-sign this order, offering the following reasons for his objection, 1st his responsibility, 2d that this change appeared intemperate at the moment of the closing of the Cortes, and 3d that there was no plausible reason for such a determination.

It is said that the Ministers ordered by the Kiug, to be dismissed are Ministers of War, of the Colonies, and of Justice; some individuals have been arrested to night. What appears to have partly authorized the call of the troops and the increase of the patroles, is, that in the afternoon a Serjeant of the 2nd regiment of guards made some proposals against the reigning system and the liberals; his imprudence cost him his life.

There is a report this morning that the Kiug is going take the waters of Sacedon in the interval between the closing of the Cortes and the opening of the session extraordinary. This connection of circumstances occasions great talking. It is reported also that the body guard are to unite and carry off the King without resistance and place him at the head of a party—General Copons, who has at last decided to accept the situation of political chief of this capital has just published a Proclamation relative to the affair of yesterday.

"The authorities of this town (says he) have learned that some persons had formed the abominable project of disturbing the public tranquility and of exciting popular commotion in the afternoon of yesterday; and to realize it, by spreading fallacious and perfidious pretexts and plans prejudicial to the preservation of the coustitutional system; these persons ought to see and persuade themselves, that they can never surprize the vigilance of government which observes them at all hours and in whatever place they pretend to hide themselves. At the same time the authorities know how to appreciate the conduct of citizens, friends of their country, submissive to the laws; they will display the severest energy against those who forgetting the sacred duties which the constitntion imposes, dare swerve from the conduct which it prescribes, in attacking personal safety and in wishing to overthrow public order and tranquility."

To-day all is tranquil again but the troops are still alert; the true motive for the measures taken yesterday by the authorities was to prevent a meeting which was to have taken place, and afterwards to repair to the Palace and demand of the King, a continuation of the Cortes extraordinary, his Majesty informed of their intentions sent immediate orders to the Captain general to prevent this meeting, by violent measures.

General Copons published on the 16th a Proclamation occasioned by the iucendiary discourses pronounced in the tribune of the club of Fontana de Oro. He acquainted the perturbators that he would no longer tolerate the abuse of words, that he would treat, as being guilty of high treason whosoever disturbed the public peace, or either from malice or ignorance gave rise to the least commotion, General Copons thus terminates his proclamation. "Citizens! it is not by excesses that we consolidate order, and liberty ought not to be confounded with licentiousness. Be just and benevolent, respect the laws and authorities, these are the duties of our constitutional society; contempt of these principles is an evident sign of the hatred of liberal institutions; Be assured that the punctual observance of these entitle every one of you, to receive the esteem of your Country, and the affection of your fellow citizens."

From this time all has been quiet.

This morning the Municipality ordered the celebration of a funeral service for the unfortunate soldiers so unhumanly killed by Merino. All the authorities civil and military the officers of the garison and a great number of soldiers and citizens assisted at it.

The Cortes adopted during the sitting of the 16th a resolution relative to a recompence to be given to the principal authors of the revolution. During the sitting to-day a letter of Quiroga, was read, in which he says that, contented, with having contributed to the rights of the Spanish people, & strengthened the the vacillating throne of Ferdinand, he renounced all recompence. But the Cortes would not admit of this renunciation.

The *Universel* publishes the following letter from Toledo of the 12th.

At the moment the Host came from the Church of St. Cyprien, to pass the Convent of capuchins and from thence
Square of the Constitution, an u
filled the air with cries of long l
long live Religion; long live the
long live the Guardian father of th
long live the Cathedral of Toledo
the King! Death to the Constituti
who demand it? The processio
its march still attended by the
which were more violent every time
sed the house of any constitutio
The company of volunteers, the sec
pany of Majorca, and several detachm
the Catalonian and Spanish Regiments
themselves instantly. Patroles ove
the City. The rioters then retired; som
of the most obstinate were seized; no accident occurred; the volunteers conducted themselves with equal moderation and firmness.

NAUTICAL NOTICES, CHRONICLE and NAVAL REPORT.

BOMBAY

ARRIVALS.—Jan. 4, Persian Ship Rahimaney, Nacqudah Hajee Jaber, from Bushire 6th Dec.

Do. Armed Ketch Chacer, Syrang Mussa Peerbhoy, from Surat.

5, Ship Shaw Byramgore, John Crockett from China, 4th Nov.

Do. Ship Lord Minto, Nacqudah Shack Husson, from Penang 15th Nov.

DEPARTURES.—Jan. 2d, Armed Ketch Vigilant, Syrang Doss Mahomeed, to Tankara Bunder.

Do. Armed Pattamar Bhowaney, Syrang Shack Dawood, to Kutch.

4, Brig Pigeon, Thomas Skene, to Persian Gulph.

5, Armed Ketch Chacer, Syrang Mussa Peerbhoy, to Surat.

7, Arab Ship Futtalmine, Nacqudah Mahomed, to Mocha.

PASSENGERS.

Per Futtalmine.—Mayor Woodhouse, Captain and Mrs. Thompson, Mr. Wynch, Captain Bains.

SHIPS LOADING.

English.—Ship Sarah, for London
Milford, for Liverpool.
Edward Strettell, for Bengal.
Lady Nugent, for Madras.
Brig Countess of Loudon, for Penang.
Francis Warden, for Bussorah.

CALCUTTA.

Arrivals at Kedgree.

DEC.—18, The Titus, (F.) arrived off Calcutta yesterday.

DEPARTURES.—Dec. 17, English ship Lonach, J. Pearson, for London.

English ship Eliza, T. E. Ward, for do. *via* Cape.

English ship Sarah J. Norton, for do. *via* Bombay.

The brig Mary Anne Sophia, R. Cornfoot, will sail for Batavia, in a day or two.

DIAMOND HARBOUR.—Cambridge, remains. Marquis of Hastings, passed up.

KEDGEREE.—H. M. brig Satellite and H. M. ship Leander, remain.

NEW ANCHORAGE.—H. C. S. Marquis of Wellington, Thomas Grenville, Princess Charlotte of Wales, and Rose, remain.

SAUGOR.—Benjamin Rush, (Amn) gone to sea.

General Register of Marriages Births and Deaths.

BOMBAY.

BIRTHS.

On the Evening of the 7th Inst. the Lady of James Taylor, Esq. Civil Service of a Son.

At Surat on the 19th December 1821 the wife of Mr. Conductor William Cantrell of the Commissariate Department, of a son.

…HS.

…, 1821 aged 43 years and 9 …rrell, after a short but pain… …hind a disconsolate husband … numerous retinue of friends … deeply her irreparable loss. … …n, a loving wife, an affectio… …ation, and a sincere friend.

…on the 30th of December after … …s of three days. John Adolphus Pope … Sheriff of Bombay, and Editor of this … A Gentleman, justly respected for the … worth of his character, and integrity of … …nduct. He came to India at an early age … …ollowing the maritime profession, command… … a Ship belonging to this Port, for many … …rs with credit to himself, and satisfaction to … employers. He had latterly however relinquished the Sea, and devoted himself to mercantile pursuits. In private life, Mr. Pope was kind hearted, and generous even to a fault; He was singularly happy in his domestic ties, where his loss will be most severely felt. His character was held in much estimation by the Natives of this place, and may be summed up, in saying that he was a religious, honest, and good man.

CALCUTTA.

MARRIAGES.

On the 12th instant, at St. John's Cathedral, by the Reverend J. Parson William Fleming Dick, Esq. of the Honourable Company's Civil Service, to Emily Anne, eldest Daughter of John Talbot Shakespear, Esq. of the same Service.

On the same day, at St. John's Cathedral, Mr. G. M. Anderson, Printer and Bookseller, to Miss Mary Collier.

On Monday morning, the 3rd instant, at the Church Bungalow, Cawnpore, by the Reverend Mr. Williams William Trickett, Esq. Architect and Engineer, in the service of the King of Oude, to Mrs. Charlotte Ammaun, of Lucknow.

At Cawnpore, on the 15th ultimo, at the House of Major Brutton, 8th Light Dragoons, A. Garden, Esq. Assistant Surgeon in Charge of the Medical Depot at Saugor, to Miss Mary Douglas.

At Futtygur, on the 27th ultimo, at the house of Lieutenant Colonel C. S. Fagan, Lieutnant James Steel, of the 21st Native Infantry, Adjutant Gilmane Levy, to Miss Adlaide Angelo.

BIRTHS.

At Kulladghee, on the 11th October last, the Lady of Captain H. L. Harvey, 2nd Bat. 19th Regt. N. I. of a Son.

On Friday last, the 14th instant, the wife of Mr. W. Spence of the H. C. Marine of son.

At Garden Reach, on the 16th instant, the Lady of Just Henry Alt, Esq. Professor of Bishop's College, of a Son.

On the 12th instant, Mrs. F. D. Bellew, of a Daughter.

On the 12th instant, Mrs. C. Francis, of a Son.

At Chowringhee, on the 11th instant, at the house of S. T. Goad, Esq. the Lady of the late Martin Thomas Whish, Esq. of the Civil Service, of a Daughter.

DEATHS.

At Meerut, on the 28th ultimo, Major General Frederick Ralph Hardyman, C. B. Acting on the Staff of India, and Commanding the 2nd Division of the Field Army in Bengal.

It is unnecessary here to enter into the particular Military Services of Major General Hardyman: suffice it to say, that he commenced his career as a Volunteer, when he was quite a boy, about the year 1780, at the Siege of Gibraltar, where he was wounded and his principal services since have been in the West and East Indies, as the Records of the time will best show.

He was sincerely and devotedly attached to His late Royal Highness the Duke of Kent, with whom he resided several years as Aide-de-Camp, and who repaid his attachment with a confidence and esteem to the latest period, that constituted his greatest pride. Major General Hardyman remained on his Personal Staff, as Equerry, until the death of that amiable and illustrious Prince; an occurrence which deeply preyed upon his mind, and which he ceased not to deplore, from the arrival of the melancholy intelligence in India, till the termination of his own earthly career.

At Jubbulpore, on the 1st instant, Lieut. Charles Welland, of the 1st Battalion 12th Regiment N. I. aged 23 years and 11 months.

At Sholapore, on Thursday, the 15th ultimo, of a dysentery, Lieutenant Charles William Cotton, of the 5th Regiment Light Cavalry; he was cut off in the prime of youth, when his natural good qualities were developing and combining with his gentlemanly manners were fast securing to him the esteem of those with whom he was associated.

At Madras, on the 28th ultimo Donald McAndrew, Esq. Surgeon, 11th Regt. N. I.

At Seonee, on the 2nd instant, Lestock Davis, Esq. of the Civil Service, aged 21 years.

Calcutta.

CURRENT VALUE of GOVT. SECURITIES.

DECEMBER 17, 1821.

BUY.	PREMIUM.	SELL.
11 8	Six per Cent. New Loans,	11 4
19 0	Ditto Remittable, 1819-20,	18 12
17 0	Ditto Ditto, earlier Loans,	16 12

The *Janet Hutton* left *Valparaiso* in the beginning of July, and afterwards touched at the Northern Ports of Chili, leaving Huasco on the 29th of that month. She does not furnish any material additions to the intelligence already in our possession regarding the progress of events in South America. The issue of hostility still continued doubtful in Peru, or rather the little hope entertained on either side of asserting a decisive superiority had led to a state of inaction, which nothing but some efforts at profiting by negociation served to disturb. These, however, were prevented from terminating prosperously by the animosity of the rival commanders, for San Martin did not wish to recognize the new Government of Lima as clothed with regular authority and La Serna on the other hand refused to agree to any terms of accommodation until San Martin should have embarked his troops. It was understood that if the Chilians should withdraw their invading force and return peaceably to their own province, the Peruvians who were in power were ready to declare themselves independent, and shaking off all submission to Old Spain to enter into treaties of alliance with the other neighbouring independent states.

In consequence of the protracted nature of the contest with Peru, the trade of neutrals with the ports of that province had been subject to great embarrassment from the measures of the blockading force. Besides the British ships, already known to have been detained by Lord Cochrane, the *Lord Cuthcart* had been seized at Pisco in May last, and she was laying with the others at Valparaiso for adjudication. Some correspondence on the subject was passing between Sir Thomas Hardy and Lord Cochrane, and it was supposed to be the intention of the former to adopt strong measures for the future protection of the British commerce, should no proper attention be paid to his reasonable demands. He had been joined in July by the *Superbe*, line of battle ship, into which he had shifted his broad pendant. The *Andromache* sailed for Rio de Janeiro in May, having on board the family of the late Viceroy of Peru together with Lady Cochrane and family.

Captain Fearon died on board the *Indian Oak*, on her passage from the Coast of Peru to Valparaiso, in May last. The *Good Hope* had arrived safe at Valparaiso.

Commercial affairs were in an unsettled state, and the markets dull.

The *Janet Hutton* experienced a severe typhoon, on the 18th and 19th of October, during her passage through the China Seas, but was able to weather it without being subjected to disastrous consequences.

The … been d… dron und… property …

British … peyster own… from Pisco … brig liberated.

British brig … Rio Janeiro to C… taken out of Chor… lao—in process an… N. B.—This Brig h…

British Ship *Lord* … from Cadiz and Gibra… in Cadiz, chiefly Spani… be Spanish property, pr… diz, £174,000 in proces…

British Ship *Edward* … from Cadiz and Gibraltar, la… circumstances as the *Lord* … of cargo in Cadiz £283,000.

British brig *Diamond*, Cap… Rio Janeiro to Callao, with a … detained by the Squadron, but … up to Valparaiso.

American Ship *Louisa*, captured … dron, having on board besides other c… stand of arms, besides some ammun… vessel has been recaptured by the A… Frigate *Macedonian* and for which a cl… been entered against the American Gover…

American Brig *Canton*, Captain Towe… detained, but since cleared.

Our accounts from the Eastward state that t… Dutch, in settling the affairs of Palembang, hav… placed the deposed Sultan's Brother, called … Soohoonan, upon the throne, and are busily occupied in searching for the Treasures of the former, which were immense, and which will serve to reimburse them for the heavy expences attending their protracted conquest. To facilitate the discovery and acquirement of all that is hidden, they menace those who may possess and with-hold information on the subject with punishment, and make it a capital crime to retain and conceal any of the confiscated property.

The following circumstances are enumerated, as having tended to produce the successful termination of the expedition, which it was so generally believed would have met with an opposite result. The Dutch to protect themselves from the fire of the Palembangers, placed the sultan's brother whom they have now advanced to his dignity in front of the attacking squadron, and selected Sunday as the day for making the assault, in consequence of the absence of he greater part of the besieged, who vainly supposing that their enemies, paying the same respect to that day, which they themselves do to Friday, would not break it by unholy fighting, had taken the opportunity of stealing a visit to their families at Palembang. It is added that those, who were entrusted with the defence of several of the batteries, were bribed to make only a shew of resistance by firing without shot, chiefly through the influence of one of the Sultan's younger brothers, who was *induced* to favor their exaltation of the present Potentate. Had there been really a general, and vigorous resistance, all the force that the Dutch could have brought against Palembang would never have been sufficient to effect its capture.

This statement, which is novel in this quarter, may be considered as derived from the representations of the defeated party, and we leave

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claim that
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[illegible]d valor, exer-

[illegible], on reaching.
[illegible]e who were ori-
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[illegible]m of his grievances
[illegible]urried off to an inac-
where he is destined

[*John Bull.*

[illegible]h Extracts.

[illegible]UESDAY, JUNE 19, 1821.

[illegible]f new Castile, of some others of
[illegible]ovinces of Spain, are stated in the
[illegible]rs to be under orders to assemble
[illegible]e Henares in the neighbourhood of
[illegible]whence they may be in readiness to
[illegible]the direction of Arragon, Valencia, and
[illegible]a, where popular measures are des-
[illegible] to be in contemplation, which, if
[illegible]sful, would overthrow the authority of
[illegible]nment, and break the Monarchy in pieces
[illegible]ems curious that the apprehended move-
[illegible]nts in Catalonia, &c. are not supposed to be
[illegible] the side of ultraroyalism, but of a character
[illegible]ntirely opposite. The course of the govern-
ment has excited suspicions among the Spaniards of the north-eastern provinces that their present rulers are false to the principles of the free constitution; and the design accordingly imputed to the former, is that of erecting a separate and independent state from the countries bordering on the Ebro. A project like this in its nature so wild, and eventually so impracticable, proves nothing, even if we credit its reality, but the unquiet and distempered condition of the public mind in Spain. Those, however, who by their criminal ambition appear to have provoked the tempest, will not be the last whom it is likely to overturn. Some executions for rebellion have taken place at Vittoria; but the French papers think fit to announce to us, that they have not been attended with any salutary effect—the people of Biscay and Navarre still regretting the absence of the ancient happy constitution!

Our private correspondence (of the 14th) from Paris speak of the detection of another conspiracy before the old one is yet proved to have existed; and some inconsistency is observable in the communications respecting the French cabinet—one sentence stating that it acquires more solidity, and the next admitting that Messrs. Villele and Corbieres, who were to have constituted its increase of strength, have refused the offers of the government.

It is difficult to describe the situation of Turkey with certainty, or to think of it, on the other hand, without uneasiness and alarm. The only fact which seems to be indisputable is the cruelty practised in the capital and elsewhere towards the Greeks. Of the progress of their insurrection we have no authentic narrative; nor, even as to Walachia and Moldavia, do we know accurately what form that surrection has assumed, much less to what extent it has been carried. It was noticed a few days since in this journal, that certain great powers must feel no slight embarrassment between those theories of government and of public law which they have felt it their incidental interest to promulgate, and the practical policy by which they have been governed for ages with regard to the Turkish empire. Should Russia, for instance, leave the Greek provinces of that empire an unresisting and unpitied prey to their savage lords—at the mercy of whatever outrage the caprice of barbarism, or the vengeance of infidel fanaticism, can inflict upon them—she abandons her hold over the hopes and affections of the Greeks, that mighty instrument which had hitherto enabled her to menance at all times the repose, and to sway the measures of the Ottoman Government. In that case must Russia relinquish likewise the spirit which for more than a century has animated, and the maxims which have invariably guided her councils, from the reign of Ivan IV. to that of Alexander. If, again yielding to those ancient and all seductive propensities, the Cabinet of St. Petersburgh should seize the occasion of so many grievances endured by the Greeks, and of so much weakness as well as violence manifested by their oppressors, to interfere by force, and dismember Turkey as the only means by which she can effectually rescue Greece, what becomes of legitimacy and of the "monarchical principle," which requires unequivocally that *no* correction of abuse shall be permitted and *no* reform tolerated, within the dominions of the Grand Seignor, but such as shall have proceeded in the first instance from the enlightened principles of the Sublime Porte itself? How, we demand, is this horrible dilemma to be eluded? Russia it is true, may compound the matter; and, by way of keeping the balance, even between her new theory and her old practice, continue to enforce her maxims of legitimacy against all reforms of *Christian* governments, while she borrows, quoad hoc the Carbonari principle to emancipate the liberaux of Turkey. From this mode of reconciling views in themselves so repugnant, we fear there can be no successful appeal in the present state of Europe. No existing power can say to the Russian Government—You may protect the Christian subjects of the Grand Seignor; but, in doing so, you shall not further aggrandize your enormous empire at his expense. What a prospect, then, hangs over the "settlement of Europe," when the sole remedy for a grievance, which ought not perhaps to be indured, leads to a total overthrow of the balance of power which it was the object of that settlement to establish!

The King of Naples has given what he is advised to call a "Constitution" to his people. The constitution is worthy of those from whom it emanates, and not altogether unworthy of those for whose happiness it appears to be designed. The Chief features of it are—that the King chooses the national representatives in the first place; and in the next place, gives pensions to such of them as (by their zeal for liberty no doubt) shall merit such proofs of his royal favour.

THE LIVERPOOL COURIER.—JUNE 20.

Spain.—The distractions of this unhappy kingdom still continue, but we think, not in a more violent degree than might be expected, from the state of things which previously existed. The new system is indeed, in many respects very e[illegible]nde and ab[illegible]
exist without alteration. [illegible]
a mil[illegible]ary tyranny, or fa[illegible]
But then we are to reflec[illegible]
intellect has been stunte[illegible]
the absence of all opportu[illegible]
subjects of government and [illegible]
has perpetuated ancient errors in [illegible]
posed others to catch at every new [illegible]
as implicitly confide in the novelty a[illegible]
the old school submit to the infallible [illegible]
of the former policy of the country. T[illegible]
one of the evil influences of Popery, whe[illegible]
it has unchecked dominancy. It corrupts [illegible]
enervates the political condition of the state; [illegible]
shuts out intelligence; it admits of no progressive formations in favour of the public; and it grasps the whole social mass as long as it will hold together, and when it falls by its own weight, it falls into hands which have no true skill to reconstruct it. Its exclusion of the freedom of the press keeps the body of the people ignorant and immoral; and those who will think, are driven, by a natural proneness to extremes, to become sceptics in religion and republicans in government. The present condition of Spain appears to be sufficiently accounted for by these circumstances. Substantially it is a republic, under the name of a monarchy, and with a mere puppet of a King. Both King and Cortes are also under the dominion of the mob of Madrid and other large towns, and the headlong violence of their measures has given a colour to the efforts of the adherents of the old system to beat up the interested and the superstitious to arms, and thus to create a civil war. Merino, a priest, has a powerful guerillo band under his orders, and some desertions from the regular army to him have taken place. General Elio has been condemned to death to gratify the popular fury, and symptoms of new agitations appear in Madrid.

Deputies from some parts of Spanish America have been, for some time, in Spain, endeavouring to avail themselves of the new state of affairs in the mother country to negociate the termination of their differences. Bases of an agreement are stated to have been agreed upon with the Commissioners of the Cortes. It is proposed, that there should be three sections of Cortes in America, one in the northern and two in the southern divisions: the King is to appoint a Viceroy to each, charged with the executive power, to which viceroyalties the members of the Royal family are to be eligible. The commerce between the Peninsula and America is to be on reciprocal bases; and certain contributions are to be paid to the parent country. We cannot view this arrangement with a very sanguine hope that it will put an end to the agitations of the American provinces. Parties there are too much divided by separate interests; and the power of independence is so completely in the hands of some of these states, that this arrangement will, probably, but little delay the final separatation of its trans-Atlantic possessions from the Spanish Crown.

Turkey.—The rumours of the almost entire suppression of the Greeks do not appear to be confirmed. Ali Pacha is said to have espoused their cause, and to have obtained some advantages over the Turks. Other accounts state that this celebrated chieftain is dead. The murder of the Patriarch of the Greek Church seems to have given to the contest the fierceness of a war for religion: and though the excesses of the Turks against the Greeks in Constantinople had somewhat abated, a general massacre was expected, should new successes be announ-

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Constantinople
orea, are stated
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rd massacred.
allachia, is said
lels, and Ypsi-
which was re-
Complete de-
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o doubt but the

rs of Turkey, the
following statement:
ery important nature has,
and, been received at the hotel of the
Embassy. The Emperors of Russia
Austria, indignant at the out-rages which
have been perpetrated at Constantinople, in the
ignominious death of the Greek Patriarch and
other heads of that church, together with the
cruelties committed against the unfortunate and
unresisting Greeks, have, it is said determined
to insist on such reparation from the Turkish
Government as the case will admit, and on some
assurance or pledge as regards the future, that
similar excesses shall not be repeated. From
the quarter in which this statement is circulated,
we find no cause to doubt its authenticity, and
feel, therefore, peculiar pleasure in the com-
munication of a piece of intelligence of so much
interest to the Christian, and, indeed, to the
whole of the civilized world."

Ministers have found it expedient to relinquish the Agricultural Horse Tax. We are glad to see this deduction made from the amount of our taxation; and we trust that it will have the effect of inducing Ministers to yield something to the general call for retrenchment. Their own agricultural supporters told them what well founded dissatisfaction existed in the country, on account of the unnecessary magnitude of our establishments.—This was well; but it would have been better, as Lord Milton observed last night, if these Members, instead of now praising Mr. Hume and condemning Ministers, had not voted against all the numerous motions of the former for the reduction of our Estimates.

We understand Lord Londonderry made his appearance yesterday forenoon in the agricultural Committee, when he announced to the Members present the determination of Ministers on the subject of this Tax. This communication was received with cheers by the Committee, whom his Lordship invited to dine with him. A Report, drawn up by Mr. Huskisson, on principles opposed to those of the Movers of the Committee, was adopted by a majority of 11 to 8. The Report, our Readers will see, was presented to the House last night by Mr. Goech.

The Grant to the Duke of Clarence and Arrears came on last night. As to the Grant itself we shall say nothing: but how his Royal Highnes could have any claim for Arrears, we are it a loss to conceive. The House, however, by a majority of 131 to 81 thought otherwise. This vote has given the Duke the money. If the opinion of the country had decided the matter, the result would have, however, been very different.—But it is unnecessary to enlarge on this subject.

BUONAPARTE.

The following is an extract of a letter which we have received through our correspondent at Hamburgh. We do not know what credit attaches to it, but think it may be read with interest at the present moment:—

"St. Helena, April 28.

"In the latter end of January Buonaparte transmitted a complaint, through Count Montholon, of a want of money arising from a cessation of his usual remittances. To prevent in future this disagreeable circumstance, without imposing upon himself the necessity or accepting those supplies which were offered him through the commercial house of B. and H. without his knowing who gave the command to this house for the advance, or from whom it received the money, he ordered it to be proposed to the governor to advance him monthly 500*l*, which the Duke of Leuchtenberg would repay to the English government through Mr. Bering. He desired at the same time, that instead of the two priests living with him, and instead of Dr. Antomachi, Counts Bertrand and Montholon, he should be supplied with other society. As his family lived in Italy, and could not well judge what kind of men would be agreeable to him he left the selection of them to the King of France, and to those of the King's ministers who had formerly served under him, and knew his habits and wants—such as M. M. Pasquier, Segur, Daru, and Latour-Maubourg, or M. de Cazes, who had been his own and his mother's private secretary. With regard to a priest he desired a man of knowledge and experience, a learned divine, capable of discussing religious subjects, able to answer his questions, to resolve his doubts, and to instruct him in the sacred Scriptures—a man of between 40 and 50 years of age, and a well-grounded scholar. 'Although, said he, 'I feel my strength decaying, I am not yet so prostrate as to take refuge in spiritual remedies. But when this happens, I must have another spiritual guide besides the two who at present attend me, one of whom has not yet shaken off the dust of the schools. Voltaire himself, in the view of death, threw himself into the arms of religion; and who knows but that I may acquire a taste for the subject, and become pious?' As a physician, he wished a man like Courvoisier; but he declared that he would receive with confidence any one selected for him by Bourdois, Eymery, Larrey, Dubois, or Desgenettes. Of those who were to come in room of Counts Bertrand and Montholon, he required one to be a General (the most agreeable to him was Dronot); but in no case an officer who had served against him. The other might be either a secular person or a *cidevant* priest; but in all cases one of his former council or chamberlains—a man of education and talents—such as Caulaincourt, Savary Segur Montesquieu, Daru, Drouot, Turenne, Denon, or Arnault.

"The forementioned money arrangement was undertaken by the Governor, Sometime afterwards Buonaparte said, that the priest who was to be sent to him must be one who adhered to the Concordat of 1802, such as M. Duvoisier, late bishop of Nantes."

LAMENTABLE *and most* DETERMINED SUICIDE.

Saturday an inquisition was held at the house of Mr. Cribb, the Horse and Sacks Tavern, Harrow-road, before Thomas Stirling, Esq. coroner, on the body of Stephen Lawrence Neill, Esq. of 4, Bridge-place, Harrow-road, and Little Chelsea, a gentleman of independent fortune, well known in the sporting world.

A num
which it
about nine
versing with
his bed-room
afterwards the
tion, and just
heard the report
the apartment, an
quite dead. Seve
mediately on the s
pistols lying by the s
powder flask and a q
and ball on the table.
four times. He first fi
which did not fracture t
small quantity of powder
pistol. He fired the sec
breast; but the ball turned
fore his waistcoat. He then
he was, to the cupboard, and p
powder, and reloaded the pist
fired with his right hand into his
other into his heart, and fell dead.
spoke to his being recently in a n
and very singular in his behaviour; b
of the fatal deed did not transpire, th
strictly inquired into by the Coroner.

Verdict, "Died by shooting himself i
of lunacy."

On Saturday. (June 30,) Dr. And
committed suicide, by cutting himself on
upper part of the thigh, near the gro
with a razor. He was on a visit at Albion
house, Ramsgate. He was well known i
London, and was medical attendant on Mr.
Coutts, the eminent banker: but being ab-
sent lately on a visit to General Meade,
at Weymouth, Mr. Coutts called in another
medical gentleman, which is supposed to have
prayed on his mind, though his salary was
continued. Verdict—*Insanity, owing to distress of mind.*—He was a tall handsome man, about
40 years of age, and of a most amiable dis-
position.

THE ARMY.

July 1st.—The 37th Regiment, for three years stationed in Lower Canada, is about to leave that colony for England. The Staff Corps was to proceed to Ottawa, to carry into effect the intended plan for removing the obstructions in that river.

Tuesday, the Shropshire Regiment of Militia completed their twenty-one days training and exercise at Shrewsbury, when having received the commendations of their esteemed Commanding Officer, Lieutenant Colonel Gatacre, for their orderly and soldier-like behaviour they were dismissed, and daparted to their respective homes.

The several corps of the military stationed in Manchester and the adjoining township of Salford have been withdrawn, and have marched into the barracks just completed on the new road to Eccles.

The 84th regiment, which marched into the Broyle Barracks last week, from Portsmouth, destined to Brighton, received a countermanding order, and are gone to Deptford and Woolwich, to remain till after the Coronation, and then proceed to Brighton.

It is said that a considerable change will be announced within a few weeks, in the dress of Infantry Regiments, and it will be advisable for officers not to encumber themselves with uniforms at present.

Tuesday se'night, the Dumfries-shire Gentlemen Yeomanry, commanded by Colonel M'Murdo, were inspected by the Most Noble the Lord Lieutenant of the County

The Dumfries Militia, which have been assembled for permanent duty since Saturday, the 9th instant, were on Tuesday last, reviewed by Lieut.-General Dyott, of Mount Annan.

[illegible]comanry Ca- assist at the

[illegible]he Royal Horse [illegible]racks in the Re- [illegible]ving arrived this

[illegible]f Militia are to as- [illegible]akpam, in that Coun- [illegible]al training and exer-

[illegible]are to replace the 7th

[illegible] been permitted at the Duke of York, to visit their nativity, previous to Indies.

[illegible]hn Lambert arrived at Lime- [illegible]m Athlone, to assume the [illegible]ter District, Head quarters

[illegible]bineers now quartered in Cork, [illegible]ers to proceed to Dublin, to at- [illegible]n his landing.

the South Devon Militia completed twenty-one days' training in Ply- [illegible]ns to its being disembodied, Major- [illegible]. Pick reviewed the Regiment on the [illegible]onday last, and testified his entire ap- [illegible]f the evolution, steadiness, and soldier [illegible]ance of the men. [*British Memoir.*

[illegible]E BATTLE OF WATERLOO.

MASKED FESTIVAL.

[illegible]. Elliston on Monday entertained the [illegible]n wish a Grand Masked Festivale, under the [illegible]tronage and sanction of his Majesty, in [illegible]onour of the Battle of Waterloo, at Drury- [illegible]ane, Theatre.

On this occasion, the Pit being boarded over, the whole of the ground fluor was thrown into one superb room, and was opened to Masks, Dominos, and characters only, at 11 o'clock.

From eight till eleven the assembling visitors were entertained with a variety of dramatic Entertainments. An approprite Ode was recited by Mr. Cooper. "God save the King" was then sung with great applause. It was succeeded by shouts on the stage, which were replied to in a similar way from the body of the house. The Interlude of *Blue Devils* was then acted. Mr. Elliston, as *Meagrim* was received with particular marks of approbation, which were frequently renewed in the course of the performance It was, however often interrupted by bursts of laughter, provoked by the ludicrous assemblage which the boxes opened to the view. A *Periwinkle Woman*, with a black eye and a basket on her head, attracted much notice in the dress circle, and the peculiar elegance of her deportment excited a suspicion that she had taken the Theatre in her way home from *Hammersmith.*

The *Actress of All Work* was acted in which Knight and Mrs. Edwin displayed all their wonted humour. They were much applauded, but towards the close of the piece the spectators became impatient to change places with the performers, and to meet their wishes, it was terminated rather abruptly.

Then commenced the animated humours of a Masquerade, and those who took a part in them were lively and decorous. Many of the groupes were most whimsically diversified—parsons and clowns, lawyers and flower girls, pilgrims and ballad-singers, went through the mazes of the sportive dance with great vivacity, while the fantoccini, slack-rope dancing, vaulting, and a variety of other wellselected exhibitions, furnished an endless round of amusements, which sustained, by the comforts of a substantial English supper, splendidly set out with infinity of decoration, produced the most unbounded glee and satisfaction. At two o'clock the Theatre presented a scene of joliry and mirth which Comus and his bacchanalians could not surpass, and which then was far from its conclusion, as each individual present seemed fully.—

"Resolved to sport away the night,
And keep it up till morning light;
Nor home to bed retreat."

Great preparations continue to be made at Homburgh for the reception of the King of England, whose arrival is announced for the month of August. As far as we yet know, his Majesty will probably visit the Royal Family of the Netherlands, at Spa, with her the Grand Duke Nicholas may perhaps come from Ems, where he will stay some time, on account of the health of his Consort. With respect to visits said to be intended to be made to the Court of Berlin and Vienna, it is founded, for the present, on unauthenticated reports.—So far as the plan of his Majesty's journey, is known which may, however, be altered according to circumstances, he will take the road directly from hence by way of Giessen, Marburg, and Cassel, to Minden, the Hanoverian frontier town, where he will be received with great ceremony; he will then continue his journey to Gottingen, where a house is already prepared for his reception in the village of Wehude, and then go on the Harz to Hanover."

Coronation Oath.—It is whispered that a Bill is to be introduced into Parliament before its rising, to modify the Coronation Oath; so that it may at no time hereafter be alleged as an obstacle to the placing all sects of Christians on an equal footing with regard to constitutional rights. Such an Act would be hailed by the people of Ireland as auspicious to the just claims of the Roman Catholics, and would prepare the way for his Majesty's joyous reception in the sister kingdom.

Depreciation of Shipping.—On Wednesday last a very fine ship in complete repair and fitted for sea, was sold at Lloyd's for 1920*l.* Her burthen was near 500 tons.

Marine Velocipede.—On Friday week, a prodigious crowd assembled on the banks of the Clyde to witness the performance of Mr. Kent. who had announced his intention of riding on his Aquatic Velocipede from Rutherglen Bridge. He started precisely at ¼ to three o'clock, and reached the wooden bridge at ¼ past three o'clok. He was somewhat assisted by the river being swollen by the rains. He amused himself with loading and discharging a fowling piece as he sailed along. Several porters were stationed at the different entrances of the Green with subscription boxes. It is computed that above 30,000 people were present. The machine consists of three oval tin cases united by iron rods to support a sort of saddle, upon which the artist sits, at such a height as is suitable for using his feet to give the requisite impulse. According to the inventor, the weight of the whole does not exceed 14lb.—*Glasgow Paper.*

Disturbance at Drury-Lane Theatre.—On Monday night, (June 11,) Mr Wallack took his benefit at this theatre. The entertainments consisted of the serious opera of *Artaxerxes*, and the trial scene from Shakspeare's play of *The Merchant of Venice* in which Mr. Wallack undertook to perform the part of *Shylock* after the manner of Mr. Kean. The first part of the opera passed off peaceably, till the conclusion of the first act, when after the fall of the curtain, several printed bills were thrown into the pit and boxes, of one of which the following is a literal copy:—

"*To the British Public.*—Is it possible that an assembly of Englishmen, accompanied by the fair sex of their country, will allow a public servant to come forward and insult, in the most disgraceful way, a Queen, whose injuries and [illegible] must deplore [illegible] their own? T[illegible] Mr. Wallack [illegible] ding of them [illegible] when they ca[illegible] *the Qneen?* su[illegible] and it is hope[illegible] dy to demand [illegible] *and must rema[illegible]* country treat [illegible] *Wallack an ap[illegible]* duct in the pr[illegible] *Queen of Englana*

On the rising of t[illegible] ensued; and the calls fo[illegible] every part of the house, which, fo[illegible] ble period, was in a state of the utmo[illegible] on. Mr. Wallack at length made his[illegible] ance, and "*The Queen, the Queen!*" and "*Apology*" was vociferated from all quarters in an indignant and menacing manner, till a gentleman rose in the pit, and, addressing himself to the audience, succeeded in calming the agitation which prevailed. The gentleman said he had but little doubt that every person present wished well to the establishment, and he felt also convinced they were friends to Mr. Wallack, who appeared, unfortunately, to have incurred their displeasure. He felt assured, therefore, that no apology would be demanded of that gentle man inconsistent with the feelings of an Englishman, and unbecoming them to receive. He craved their attention to the object of their displeasure, Mr. Wallack then bowed respectfully, and addressed the audience to the following effect:—

"Ladies and Gentlemen—This disturbance is a cause of the most sincere regret to me, though it is no more than I expected. I am charged with having offered an insult; as I am a man and an Englishman I assure you it was most remote from my intention to do any thing that could bear this interpretation. I am addressing an English audience, and feel convinced they will believe me, when I state upon my honour, that the words I made use of were not uttered through any political feeling, nor were they of a tendency to excite your prejudice towards me, had it not been for the very gross manner in which they were misconstrued by a Morning Paper.

"Ladies and Gentlemen, with your leave I will now reapeat the very words!—'Ladies and Gentlemen, I stand before you as an individual, and the proprietor not being present, I come forward to ascertain your wishes.' In the version which the newspaper gave of this address, it was guilty of a most gross falsehood, and the parties who conducted it behaved to me in a manner most ungentlemanlike, in refusing insertion to my communication in refutation of the slander."

This explanation satisfied the house, and the performance proceeded withort further interruption.

Sir Joseph Banks—Mr. Cuvier lately read an *eloge* on Sir Joseph Banks, a charming composition, which was loudly applauded. The speaker begin by paying to the learned English naturalist a tribute of encomium for the services he had rendered to men of science in general, and to those of France in particular. "During the war," suid Mr. Cuvier, "he was the constant protector of learning, and the redresser of the injuries sustained by men who wished tranquilly to devote themselves to study. He effected the liberation of literary and scientific. Frenchmen, whom the fate of war had thrown into captivity; and through the intercession of the French Institute, he gained a similar indulgence in favour of numbers of his countrymen who were confined at Verdun. He secured the expedition of La Perouse against any attacks on the part of the English navy, notwithstanding the war that had been declared between France and England. He was the first individual whose benevolence penetrated into the dungeon of Messina, where Lolemieu the

turalist was confined, in violation of the ghts of nations. During the late war, the objects of natural history, collected by Captain illardier, were, while on their passage to rance, captured by English privateers, and onveyed to. England; but Sir Joseph, Banks caused them to be restored without even the boxes being opened. It is needless to add, that he was no less liberal with regard to the immense treasures which he himself possessedin scientific objects. It is somewhat singular, that he has published nothing of consequence. Mr. Cuvier expressed his regret, that neither. Sir J. Banks, nor Solander, his travelling companion, had drawn up a narative of the observations they made during their expedition round the world. Fortunately, however, a collection of the most valuable information had been published if not by Sir Joseph, at least by others to whom he had communicated what he knew. He was satisfied in placing his store of knowledge at the disposal of any one worthy to profit by it. In alluding to the misunderstanding which arose between Captain Cook and Sir J. Banks. M. Cuvier observed that he could not presume to decide between these two celebrated men. "Yet." said he when it is recollected that Captain Cook, on his second voyage, disagreed with the two Forsters, and that on the third he declined taking any naturalist with him, it may be supposed that it is difficult to reconcile the discipline and arrangements of the interior of a ship, with the convenience and independence requisite to a scientific man" M. Cuvier very much amused his audience by the lively manner in which he related the history of the storm that arose in the Royal Society of London, on the subject of pointed and blunt conductors; a storm that raged at the period when Sir J. Banks was created President of the Society. The English being at that time at war with America, it was considered patriotic in London to defend the blunt conductors: and this insignificant quarrel became at last a Political affair. Even an illustrions personage did not disdain to take a part in the ridiculous dispute; "forgetting," observed M. Cuvier, "that soverigns deserve praise when they respect science, and more particularly when they promote it: but that they should never employ their authority to give it a direction conformable to their own opinions or wishes."

Treatise on Painting.—Chevalier Tambroni has sent to the press the oldest treatise on Painting which Italy possesses. Its title is *Instruzioni Pittoriche*, by Cennino Cenini, the pupil of Giotto. and has hitherto remained quite unknown in the Vatican library. This work is very interesting for connoisseurs. Among other things, it is mentioned that oil-painting was known in Italy before the time of John of Bruges, to whom the ultramontane writers attribute the invention. This does not seem to be proved, at least not to the extent here asserted: the use of oil in painting was introduced gradually, but the Netherlanders were probably the first who painted wholly in oil.

THE HIGHLANDS.

We are informed, that the Earl of Breadalbane, Lord Glenorchy, Sir Neil Menzies, and other Noblemen and Gentlemen in that part of the country, have subscribed in the most liberal manner towards establishing a coach between Dunkeld and Kenmore, to communicate with the coach from Perth to Dunkeld. The communication between Perth & the Highlands will there-by be greataly facilitated, and strangers will have an easy opportunity during the summer months of visiting the delightful scenery between Dunkeld and Loch Tay. It is also said that a coach between Stirling and Lochearn-head is in contemplation, in the event of which a coach or noddy between Lochearn-head and Kenmore will be established, so as to have regular conveyances on the whole circle of the fashionable Highland tour.

LAW REPORT.

JUNE 13TH.

Before the LORD CHIEF JUSTICE *and a special jury* TENNANT V, MACKINTOSH AND OTHERS.

This was an action for breach of contract.

Mr. Campbell opened the pleadings.

The *Solicitor-General* stated the case. The plaintiff, as it appeared, Mr. Thomas Alison Tennant, being part owner of a vessel called the *Stockton*, was desirous in the years 1817 of shipping goods to India. For that purpose he applied to Messrs. Blanchard and Wilson, brokers of London; and, under the guidance of those gentlemen, property to the amount of near 2,000*l.* was consigned to Messrs. Mackintosh and Co., of Calcutta. The investment was committed to the charge of Captain Harrison, the commander of the *Stockton*, who was to make sales, if possible, at the Isle of France or Madras, and to hand proceeds, with the remainder of the consignment (if any,) to Messrs Mackintosh and Co. His goods being on board Mr. Tennant sent instructions to the defendants, as to the disposal of such funds as should, on his account, come to their hands and the directions given ran thus:—"From the number of vessels leaving your place, I think the ship (the *Stockton*) may have difficulty in obtaining a cargo home; should such be the case, remit me in rice at not exceding 7*l.* per ton; and in sugars not exceeding 30*l*, best white, or 23*l*, best yellow." At Madras, Capt. Harrison sold a part of the plaintiff's goods; he handed the residue, with proceeds of the sale, to the defendants; and it was the subsequent measures adopted by those gentlemen which formed the ground of the present action by Mr. Tennant. Messrs. Mackintosh and Co. neglected altogether, as the plaintiff alleged, their instructions received; and instead of sending him rice and sugar to the amount of 1,700l. loaded the *Stockton* with sundry properties to the amount of more than 8,000*l.*: these properties they consigned to Messrs. Blanchard and Wilson, with direction to hold the proceeds on their account; and the plaintiff being unable to obtain either goods or cash to the amount he claimed, took a course at law for the recovery of his right.

Mr. Scarlett, for the defendants, proposed, in the first instance, to open to the jury some facts as to which the plaintiff's statement had not been quite explicit: in point of fact, there had been an unprofitable speculation, and the struggle was now as to who should be saddled with the loss. The *Stockton*, besides the investment of Mr. Tennant, carried to the charge of Messrs. Mackintosh and Co., an adventure from Messrs. Rowland Webster and Co. who, as well as the plaintiff, were part owners of the vessel; their shipments, were distinct, but, as owners, the parties had a joint interest in the success of the voyage. At the time when the *Stockton* reached Calcutta, the opening of the free trade had glutted the market with goods, and covered the harbour with vessels; no sale could be found for the goods of Mr. Tennant or of Messrs. Rowland and Co., and homeward freights were reduced from 15*l.* or 20*l* to 6*l.* per ton. Now, as the instructions of the plaintiff had not provided for the non-sale of this cargo, Messrs Mackintosh found it necessary, under the circumstances, to excersise a discretion. It became the interest of Mr. Tennant, as part proprietor of The *Stockton* rather to load the vessel himself than to give a

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lett admitted the plaintiff an
and Co. might have rejected
altogether, and claimed remitta
of their instructions, Mr. Tenna
pressed on immediate dissatisfacti
which had been taken; he gave ad
tion as to the disposal of part of the
and it was only in April, 1819,
that, from the fall in the English
share of the *Stockton's* homewa
would produce less than his adventure
tually fetched in India, that he set up
to direct settlement, and brought his ac
gainst the defendants.

The *Lord Chief Justice* said that Mr.
nant was bound to make his election immed
ly upon the arrival of the consignment
Messrs. Mackintosh and Co.

The question for the jury, upon the evidenc
was, whether the plaintiff had or had not delay-
ed his election until the state of the markets had
influenced his determination.

The jury foundd a verict for the defendants.

VICE-CHANCELLOR'S COURT.

THE DISINHERITED HEIR.

GORST V. LOWNDES—Mr. Bell, in shortly stating the pleadings, observed, that the only object of the present suit was to establish the will of the late Mr. Lowndes.

It appearing that a number of infants were interested, his Honour, after directing the usual inquiry before the master, granted the prayer of the bill. A gentleman, who had seated himself in the centre of the bar, immediately rose; and, addressing his honour with some degree of vehemence, said, "I wish to be heard before this matter is disposed of. My name is Lowndes; I am the son of the testator: this affair has made a great deal of noise at Bath and Bristol; and I am anxious to say a few words on the subject of my father's will."

Vice-Chancellor; "The will is not questioned before me—I cannot hear you."

Mr. Lowndes; "In justice to the testator and to myself I hope you will hear me."

Vice-Chancellor: "As I am not able to act, why should I hear you? I should only be giving you unnecessary trouble, and occupying the time that belongs to a number of suitors."

Mr. Lowndes: "No cause before you can be of more importance than mine: it is the case of a will made by an old man, upwards of eighty years of age, cutting me, his son and heir, out of 140,000*l.* without any fault on my part."

Vice-Chancellors: "It may be so, but I cannot relieve you."

Mr. Lowndes: "Yes, you can—you can converse upon the subject with men of rank and power. Here I stand, a victim to the too great

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will.
: But, as a Judge, I cannot
a person is 80 years of age
e his will.
: At such an advanced age as
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ple ; and I have no doubt that
a strong prejudice was raised a-
think it is due to myself and
d father, to state a few observa-
hew that it was not his fault he
h a will, but that he had reached
od of life when it is not fit any man
make a will, for I had done nothing
r to forfeit his good opinion. I am
shut out for a period of 21 years, of
njoyment of a large property, a great
of which came from my mother's family.
ink it is a subject of considerable impor-
ce.

Vice-Chancellor : If upon this record you
ad impeached the will, it would have been
ny duty to have heard you ; but as it is not
impeached, and I am only called upon to
carry it into execution, I should, by hearing
you, be giving you unnecessary trouble, and
wasting the time of the court.

Mr. Lowndes: It has been impeached. It has been the subject of general conversation at Bath and Bristol.

Vice-Chancellor : I cannot act upon conversations at Bath and Bristol I must insist on your being silent.

Mr. Lowndes : I beg pardon for troubling the court. I was afraid my character might be impeached—that it might be supposed I was a profligate, who had offended my father.

Nothing further passed, and Mr. Lowndes retired.

Mr. L. is (we believe) a proprietor of East India Stock, and resident in the West of England.

THE TIMES, JUNE 6, 1821.

COURT OF KINGS, WESTMINSER JUNE 5.

DAVIS V. SHAW.

This was an action for words.

Mr. Scarlett stated the case.—The plaintiff it appeared, was captain's steward of the ship *Mangles*, and sailed in that capacity in the year 1818, from Madras to London. The defendant, a dragoon officer came home, with a party, principally of the 14th regt. in the *Mangles*; and, for some debt which he owed him, gave the plaintiff a gun. On the arrival of the vessel in this country, the passengers, who were 15 in number, agreed to subscribe 11. a piece, as a reward for the steward's attention. When the money was being paid, however, Mr. Shaw said that the plaintiff was a thief, and had stolen his gun; upon which the passengers retracted their intention, and the plaintiff lost that bounty to which his good conduct had entitled him.

Captains Edmund Forster and Charles Greville, of the 14th Dragoons, proved the words used by Mr. Shaw, and the consequent loss sustained by Davis.

No defence was offered ; and the jury found for the plaintiff—Damages 100*l*.

VARIETIES

FAMILY MEN.

Melancthon is reported to have frequently studied the gravest points of theology, with his book in one hand, and in the other the edge of a cradle, which he incessantly rocked ; and M. Esprit, a celebrated author, and scholar "has been caught by me," says M. Marville, "reading Plato with great attention ; considering the interruptions which he met with from the necessity of sounding his little child's whistle."

ANTICIPATING VIRGIL.

In Virgil, Dido, who had killed herself for love to Eneas, meets her lover in the shades ; and the following are the sentiments which the poet ascribes to him.

With these, fair Dido ranged the silent wood,
New from her wounds her bosom bath'd in blood ;
The chief, advancing through the shady scene,
Scarce through the gloom discern'd the sullen queen:
So the pale moon scarce glimmers to the eye,,
When first she rises in a clouded sky.
He wept, and thus addressed her in the grove,
With all the melting tenderness of love.
Then was it true, that by revengeful steel,
Stung with despair, unhappy Dido fell?
And I, was I the cause of that despair ?
Yet, oh! I vow by every golden star,
By all the pow'rs the ethereal regions know,
By all the pow'rs that rule the world below,
I left your realm reluctant ; o'er the floods
Call'd by the fates, and summon'd by the gods,
Stay, Dido, stay, and see from whom you fly:
'Tis from your fond repentant lover's eye.
Turn then one moment, and my vows believe,
The last, last moment fate will ever give.

PITT'S VIRGIL.

President Hainault tells us, that a person of great intellectual attainments, and an ardent cultivator of poetry, having read this beautiful passage, suddenly closed the book, to try whether he could not furnish Dido with an answer becoming her situation ; and after composing a number of the best verses in his power, he re-opened the volume, in hope of having anticipated the conduct of Virgil. How greatly was he disappointed to find, that the answer of Dido was expressed not in words, but by an indignant silence—by that sort of mute enunciation, superior to language in power, which eloquence often employs with the most sublime effect!

Nought to these tender words the fair replies,
But fix'd on earth her unrelenting eyes.
The chief still weeping ; with a sullen mien,
In stedfast silence, frown'd th' obdurate queen.
Fix'd as a rock, amid the roaring main,
She hears him sigh, implore, and plead in vain.
Then, where the woods their thickest shades display,
From his detested sight she shoots away ;
There from her dear Sichæus in the grove,
Found all her cares repaid, and love return'd for love,

PITT.

A SCOTTISH COVENANTER.

In the year 1666, when the Whiggamores, alias Covenanters of Scotland, were in arms, a Master of Arts of the College of Aberdeen, preached at Aberdeen a sermon from these words in Jeremiah: "Sion is wounded." In this sermon, a copy of which is preserved in the British Museum, (Bibl. Birch, 4459) we have an amusing specimen of the style of preaching which prevailed in those days. He sets with shewing, that by the Sion in the text, meant "the puir Kirk o'Scotland ;" and asks, "Wha has wounded her, trow ye?" " this purpose," he says "I'se tell you a tale ; I'll no say 'tis true ; but be it true or be cause, it as I tak it, a God's benison. When I was a you lad, there was a winsome man Student o' Theology at the College o' Aberdeen; and he was make a preachment before the Maisters, Regents o' the College, and out o' a'the Holy Scripture o' God he wailed this text ; 'What will ye gi me, and I'll betray him ta ye? (and he could ha' said it in Latin, *Quid dabitis?*) And there was an honest auld man in a blew cap, sitting at the feet o' the powpit, and he says till him, 'Sir gin ye betray him, I'se gie ye a good fat bishopric.' Now ye may learn by this, wha, it is that betrays and wounds the peace o' the Kirk o' Scotland." Having thus fixed the sin of wounding Sion or the Kirk of Scotland on the prelates, he proceeds to show *how* she was wounded ; first in her head ; second, in her hand; third, in her heart; and fourthly, in her feet. Of the first head there are three sub-divisions, shewing how the prelates had wounded the Kirk. Ist. "With the sword o' their pride ;" 2d. With the sword o' their gluttony;" and 3d. "With the sword o' their covetousness." In illustrating the fourth head, or wounding the feet, he says, "I can remember weel since the Kirk o' Scotland might hae been likened to a bonny nag, that could have ambled and paced it fu' sweetly but the bishops, these gallaping swingers, they gat o' the back o' the nag, an' they quite jaded him up to ruin, for they laid upon his back the Book o' Common Prayer, the Book o' Canons, and since they cam frae Lonon, the Aith o' Supremacy, and the Kirk law books. I wonder what errand they had there ; but, beluved, what here and what there, they ha sae used him, that they hae no left him a fast nail in his feet." Having discussed the four sorts of wounds, the preacher proceeds. "And now, beluved, we may tell a tale without laughter ; we can liken her to nane but Balaam's ass, for in that story there is four things to be heeded : Ist. The ass that we may compare to the Kirk o' Scotland. 2dly. The riders, that's e'en the proud bishops. 3dly The angel that stopt the ass by the way ; and wha trow ye that is ? I'se sure ye wad fain hear that. Its e'en my gude Lord Eglinton, God's benison light on his bonny face. There he sits the trimmest sight that e'er the puir Kirk o' Scotland saw. 4thly There was a portmanteau behind that nag, an what trow ye was in it? E'en the Book of Common Prayer, an the Book of Canons, an the Aith o' Supremacy, and the Kirk law books; but I hope the good angel will tak him (episcopacy) out o' the saddle, for he hings by the hough hauf in and hauf out ; fain wad he keep in; an' tells ye, let him but stay in, and he'll na' trouble ye wi' a portmanteau any more ; but the de'el's a wily pow ; let him but get in his little finger, an' he'll soon get in his whole hand ; let but the loon get in the saddle, and we may a' pow till we are weary before we get him out again. But a word or two o' use ; an first a word o' encouragement to a' the gude people that are ready to set their hearts an' hands to the reading an' avowing the solemn league an' covenant. Wee, I say nae mare but this, as ye hae begun this gude work, e'en sa perfect it, an' ye shall nae want your reward in heaven.

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